WHY TAXES ARE HIGH.

THE PRACTICES OF THE BOARD OF AS-SESSORS.

THE IMPOSITIONS OF THE STREET IMPROVE-MENT SYSTEM—HOW THE ATTEALS OF THE TAX-PAYERS HAVE BEEN OVERFULED BY CORRUPT COURTS—FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS MADE IN DEFIANCE OF PETITIONS.

The tax-payers of this city, who have long enforced" on the extensive frauds practiced under the delusive title of "Assessments for Local Improvements," can find in the facts hereinafter enumerated some explanation of the reasons why it costs so much to defray the expenses of municipal government. From conversations th persons well informed in regard to these matters, If appears that these fraude are as wide-spread as the complaint against them is general; and that they work as deep an injury to the public at large as to the particular individuals who consider themselves specially affected thereby. This is demonstrated by the taxes levied for street improvements, and particularly for the laying of pavements

When the wooden pavements for streets were introduced here, some years ago, the charge of \$3 per square yard was decined sufficient to cover all the costs and leave a bandsome profit to the persons interested in them, aithough at that time-just about the close of the war-both materials and labor were much higher than they are to-day. But now no pavement of this kind is laid at a less price than \$5 per square yard, while in many instances it costs as high as \$7 or \$8. Moreover, either by the use of defective material, or the carcless manner in which the work is done, or from both causes, the pavement laid is in many places, worse than none at A glaring instance of this can be found in Murrayst., from Broadway to West-st. It was laid about three years since at a cost of \$22,860-the average assessment per let being considerably over \$200. It is already worn away in many piaces, leaving, as receptacles of muldy water in wet weather, extensive hollows, which serve as traps into which horses are frequently lured, at the risk of their limbs. Indeed, the entire foundation seems to have been improperly laid, as the whole pavement has a springy motion, yielding visibly to the weight of vehicles, and rising again when they have passed. This is no doubt a cause of the premature decay in the pavement itself; because a continual motion of this kind must tend to open the interstices and let in water. The contracts for these pavements require that a certain quantity of sand and other material shall be used to form a solid foundation, but it is claimed that the proper mount is rarely if ever given.

Some two years since, the contracts for laying pavements were made by the Common Council; and as the law compelled them to advertise for bids, and award the piract to the lowest bidder, there would seem to have been but httle opportunity for extensive cheating. But the opportunity being given to those who knew how to use it, the matter was readily settled to their satisfac tion, and the public's disadvantage. As these wooden pavements are all patented, no one but the patentee could bid for the centract, and consequently no one but the patentee could get it. The advertisements always called r bids not to exceed a certain amount, generally \$5, sometimes \$6 50 per square yard, and of course, the contractor never bid below the limit named. The work le-ing thus begun by a swindle, several other swindles were added to it, until the price per yard reached \$7 or \$5 This was accomplished by imposing upon the contract the pay of several sinecurists under the name of Street Inspectors, whose severe abors consisted in the inspection of their cheeks on pay-day, and the drawing of \$2 per diem as long as the work on which they were appointed lasted. It is true that, in addition, they were obliged to sign their names to the certificate (drawn by the contractor) that the work had been properly per formed; but as they always managed to avoid gratityfug the contractor with their autograph until a check on his private bank, for an amount proportioned to the value of the contract, had been first received, the extra duty of signing the certificate named can hardly be included in their labors.

This same system, with additions, is continued to-day nuder the Department of Public Works. The Street Inspectors now receive \$4 per day, and the number of them is very largely increased. Large sums are also paid now, as formerly, for advertising, surveying, and collecting; 2; per cent on the contract price being the a part of a contract these various items sometimes are is illustrated in the laying of certain crosswalks not long cince in Harlem, wherein the expenses of making the assessment exceeded the cost of laying the walks, the latter being \$1,000, and the former something more. THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING ELDIPSIS

These pavements have been, and still are, laid in other parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates than are charged parts of the country at much lower rates that are charged parts of the country at much lower rates are charged parts. here. For instance, in Providence, R. I., the total cost per square yard is \$5.50, of which amount adjudg properry owners are charged but \$1, the other \$2.50 being pand by the city. In Chicago they cost from \$1.40 to \$2 many to inquire why the price should be so much greater here; and in some instances, why flore pares ments should be laid at all. Associations have been formed in various parts of the city to resist the action of the authorities in these regards, and protests have been repeatedly made against such action, but generally without avail, though instances are to be found, where the chance reason and have been cheen an action, but generally without avail, though instances are to be found, where the chance reason action is the system of impositions was great, that it could be the system of impositions was great, that it could be shown the system.

great, that it could not be slighted. Front a year since, the Common Coursell authorized the aying of a wooden priverien in Harrich, at a cost of \$2,000,000, to be paid, of course, by assessment upon adjoining property counters. The project was strendously and saccessfully opposed by the latter, tecahe a great portion of the proposed to provement was in streets not built upon, and the lax we off mare been equal to a confiscation of the property, as a because the payenear would have been rotten before the property could be improved.

But the tax-payers are not always so fortunate. In many cases wherein their wisdes and rights have been destigated aby those to whom they had a right to look but for relief, they have sought, marvailingly, redress in the courts. As the law stands, the objections of the property-courses should be first presented to the Boart of Assessors, and when the assessment is not alwayed by those how the assessment is hot altered by the first properties of the property courses a sound send the matter to be located or Revision and Correction for metric action. Should no relief be granted here, the usual course is to move the court to vacate the nace sment on proper grounds. The General Term of the supreme Courthas, however, held that the rathure of a contractor to fulfill his contract, however gross the detectation alleged, is not a proper that the fature of a contractor to build his contract bowever gross the detection alieged, is not a proper ground to warrant the interference of the court. It is such cases, the floate of Revision atom can give the redress assect. But the float of Revision can only act upon Ruch matters as are brought before them, and as it frequently happens that the float of Assessors neglect to send edgections addressed to them to the former float, and also neglect to not upon such objections themselves, there would seem to be a reasonable ground for the interference of the court. And in some instances the courts bave so held, and in others, the contrary. In the case of Dunning, the point was raised that the Board of Assessors and fulfed, contrary to law, to send the objections to the floated of Revision, and Judge Ingramm sustained the point.

lions to the Board of Bersholl, and Sogar I have the point.

But on the motion made by the property-owners on One-handred-and-twenty-third-st, where the same point, among others, was raised. Judge Cardezo denied the motion to vacate. In this case a contract was made to regulate and grade One-handred-and-twenty-third-st, between Third and Madisson-aves. It was necessary to cut away a large quantity of rock in the neignocohood of twenty-third but the contractor left a signe of rock on consider of the street, extensing everal icet of the sal-wark, and the same to a less extent on the other sale. It also left a large quantity of rock in the model of the street, and lastly, supposed a poerer quality or stone is curies and currers than the contract required. The contract pre-case about 6,0000, which gives an average a sessment of about 8,000 per lot. The property-owner feeling themselves already too heavily taked, and pe-crying that, smooth discovered too build at any time they would be obliged to remove this stone at their ow expense—in other words, no the contractor's work an pay for the privacy—presented those objections to the Bond of Assessors, of which Richard' M. Twee is President. The Board disregarded them, no also neglected to send them to the Board of Revision. It is channed by some that this is an of true, whereby it is hopen to wary the preparty-owner.

A translation of the foregoing has been procured, and is as follows: "The point upon which Judge Ingraham granted the motion to vacate the assessment in the Dunning case is overruled in this, because the objections of the property owners-that the contract has been vio lated by the neglect of the contractor to remove some 495 cable yards of rock, which the owners must hereafter ove at their own expense whenever they desire to build on their property, and that a poorer quality of stone was furnished for curbs and gutters than the constone was furnished to choose a gate to tract required (which was admitted by the contractor)—are of no force." Ectore closing with this case, it may be interesting to relate a curious fact which has been be interesting to relate a curious fact which has been furnished. Some time after the contractor had finished with this street, an ordinance was introduced in the Common Council to authorize the regulating and grading thereof. It is supposed that the Albertman of that District. common Conneil to authorize the Alderman of the street, thereof. It is supposed that the Alderman of the street, trict, noticing the primitive condition of the street, trict, noticing the primitive condition of the street, trict, noticing the primitive condition of the street, and the street the street that the street the street that the street tha thought it advisable to have it improved; but not, of course, with any intention of imagarating another "job." Attention, however, having been called to the former contract, and the litigation which ensued thereon tand which, it is said, is still pendingl, the resolution died a natural death, and the property-owners were saved from a further "assessment."

Another instance of the imposition practiced by the street improvement system is furnished in the history of the laying of the Stafford (wooden) pavement on Seventh-ave. The contract was originally made at the pance of to per yard. It was made by an ordinance of the Common Council based over the veto of the Major, a

in March, 1888. In 'December, 1869, the Common Council passed another resolution, (which was approved by the Mayor), that, inasmuch as rock must be excavated, the contract price should be increased to \$5.50 per square yard. The pretended cost of the whole lob was \$445,000, of which amount \$445,000 was for the layant of the pavoment, and the balance of \$32,000 for the expenses of inspectors, surveyors, novertising and collecting. As there was readly no rock to excavate, (the street having been previously graded and paved with cobble-stone), the \$1.50 extra charged for taking out the same was an impodent fraud upon the property-owners. Although the work has not been finished a year, the street is in such a wretched condition to-day that it will probably require relaying in the Spring.

INCIDENTAL PRAUDS. But this is not the only fraud practice: under the name of street improvements. To lay this wooden pavement, the stone pavement originally laid in many places must be taken up, and although the latter is valuable for laying elsewhere, and has been dearly paid for by the citizens, it is invariably removed by some one, and, it is said, never again accounted for; or if relaid in other places, it is charged upon the tax-payers as new stone. Much complaint is also made in respect to the manner in which "etreet opening and widening" is conducted. In these matters the Court appoints three Commissioners on the application of the Corporation Counsel. After the Commissioners have prepared a survey and an estimate of the expenses of the particular job they were appointed to superintend, they present their report thereon to the Court for confirmation. Provided the Court is satisfied, the estimate is confirmed, though the tax-payers who are most interested, seldom, if ever, shars in the satisfaction. As the Court generally appoints some favorites (for political or other reasons), who estimate the expenses at an enormous flaure, and lay the assessments on the continuous property-owners very unequally; and for the same reasons, some who should pay a high percentage, pay a very low one-perhaps none at an-while others who should pay a low percentage, pay a very low one-perhaps none at an-while others who should pev a low percentage are assessed at a very high one; and as the decision of the Court which appointed the Commissioners is final, no appeal being permissible therefrom, the very general desadisfaction of adjoining property-owners is readily accounted for. A case directly in point is that known as the "Broone-st, widening," which has been for some time before the Courts, and is shill pending. In this matter Judge Cardeo appointed as Commissioners Gratz Nathan, J. A. McMaster, and George H. Purser. The work consisted of the removal of the iron railiness to be widening of the street to a uniform width. Two of these court-yards had been removed some two years previously at a slight expense to the owners, and aithouch persons have since offered to remove the whole of them and grade the street at a cost of \$5,000, the original estimate of the form in the himsioners was \$74,000. But in consequence of the determined opposition of the neighboring owners, the estimate was afterward reduced to \$7,504, a reduction of 33 per cent being made on certain preperty not Much complaint is also made in respect to the manner in which "street opening and widening" is conducted. In

It is also claimed that great frands are practiced in the assessment of property generally throughout the city; that favors are shown to one property-owner to the detriment of others, some being assessed at a merely normal rate, while in many cases lots whereon costly buildings have been erected are assessed as vucant lots; and that this is accomplished through the exercise of pointical and pecuniary inducates. It is said that there are certain lawyers who have become rich by devoting themselves entirely to the business of procuring a reduction of taxes for persons who are willing to pay for such services, the fee being one per cent on the amount of such reduction.

In one case, where 50 per cent of the brokerage on a reduction of \$100,000 had been paid, and the owners had signified their willingness to pay even more than one per cent, their tax for 1862 was entirely abolished by lution of the Board of Supervisors-a proceeding which was stigmatized as "very corrupt" by the Afterney for Collection of Taxes. In another case, in which a firm had been assessed \$3,375 on \$15,000 for 1870, and the firm afterward dissolved, and one of the partners re-established the business in another part of the city, it

established the business in another part of the city, it was claimed by him that as the ilrm so taxed was no hinger in existence, it was not liable for the assessment. The matter was finally atranged by the pariment of \$400, as costs and attorney's lees, to a certain person, and \$250 to another—both or whom were mainly instrumental in this defrauding the city of its just does, the law being that the tax follows the members of the oid firm to any new place of business in the city.

The kind of tracks resorted to by these brokers to accomplish their object is readily illustrated: The estate of a deceased physician was assessed in \$10,000, which, at \$2 per cent, would have been \$225. The broker in this case was also attorney to the estate, and was therefore to receive only the thanks of the legatess for his services in having the valuation reduced to namelit. Application for such reduction failed in the Tax Office, and was subsequently made at the office of the Attorney for Collection. There the broker made an ambiguit that the "doctor" was a poor physician, not worth \$1,000; but, as the clerks in that office knew that the "doctor" had been dead for three years, the adidavit was threat out, with the singuistive remark that it was "too thin." Another affidavit, thick enough to be impervious to official eyes, was subsequently presented. According to this, all the praperty of the estate was invested in Government bonds, though, in fact, the injority of it is in real estate. It is understood that upon this list affidavit the sax was entirely remaited. Again, one of the heirs of this said one is a house valued at \$20,000, which was real estate. It is understood that upon this isstandard the tax was entirely remaited. Again, one of the he its of this estate owner a house valued at \$22,000, which was assessed, in 1899, at \$0,000. By the intervention of a broker, the amount was reduced to \$55,000, a brokerage of \$500 being paid on the amount of the reduction of \$5,000. In another case wherein a personal tax was assessed on \$5,000 the amount was reduced to \$5,000, and the effyicst \$55.

A recatoficiation of the foregoing instances will emable

ald in each case		
Reduction.	City's loss.	Brokeruce.
200,000	2.20 (0)	1.600
1500000	\$,575 (st)	1,500
50,000	675 (9	SUL
10.000	225.00	Thanks.
35,(8/0)	18, 50	351
\$325,000	\$7,812.50	\$1,150
It tous appears	that in the five ins	fances mentione
25,000 of taxable	property remained	outaxed, and the

my to the possets of those engaged in the netarious cas mentioned. But the amount renatted in one counts be made up in another, in order that there e no denciency in the tax-lexy. The result, there-that a proportionalely heaver tax must be ma-upon those who do not seek to evade the payment of their just dues.

GENERAL NOTES

Brown University has at present 224 students. Of these, 50 ate seniors, 41 juniors, 77 sephomores and 56 freshmen. Rhode Island sends 102, Massachusett 58, Connecticut 4, Maine 4, New Hansaire 4, and Ver

The periodical wild woman has made her anpearance again, this time in Pennsylvania. She springs up suddenly in the back-yard of some farmer's house, smatches up an infant or two, and scampers off like mad.

When pursued she tenderly flings her burden into a con-

True enterprise will never be appreciated. An Ohio lady who for years has triumphantly carried off the first premium for canned fruit at the State Fair, has the first premium for canned truit at the State Fair, has been ignominiously overthrown by the curiority of one of her own sex. Her fruit was as plump and fresh-look-ing as ever; but a lady member of the Committee insisted upon opening the can, when it was found that the pre-serving incrednest was a very strong brine. The Com-mittee, entirely overlooking the novelty of the preserv-ing process, did not consider it of sufficient value to ment encouragement, and promptly ruled out the speci-

It is odd that the Rev. Mr. Murray of ton, Mass., now living, and the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, M. P., should each make precisely the same joke. The Rev. Mr. Murray, being asked if he drank, answered, "Yes, like a beast," and then ex-plained that a beast always knew when he had got enough. It is a coincidence that Sheridan long ago made the same remark, and followed it by exactly the same commentary. Some kind friend has sent Mr. Murray's good thing to the newspapers, and some reminiscent has put Sheridan's into a book. There never was such a coin-cidence before.

It must be a disagreeable thing to be too cientific. At Rampore, in the East Indies, is a learned ative astronomer who has predicted, during the coming with light, dazzilog our eyes, remaining only 24 minutes. and during that short period of time destroying vegetaand during that an awful famine will follow, quantities of population will be destroyed, and this especially in northern countries. How much of the dread inflaence we may experience here in New-York we do not know, but, considering that some of us have survived certain deg-duys in past years, we can say with calmness of the shooting-star, "Let her shoot."

In the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education, Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, who is at authority upon the subject, gives a paper containing some interesting statistics respecting the blind. There are, according to the last census, 20,320 of them in the United States; 37 per cent being born sightless, 49 per ent made so by disease, and 15 per cent by accidents cent made so by disease, and 15 per cent by accidents. Thirty-one States now make provision for the education of their blind. There are 26 schools is operation, of which 19 are exclusively for the blind and the remainder for the blind and deaf together. These institutions have an endowment of \$3,500,000, with an aggregate of 2,018 pupils. Since the establi-hunent of the first of these schools, about 60 years ago, 6,476 pupils have been educated. It seems to us that there is nothing more characteristic of the presentage than the sympathy and care heristic of the presentage than the sympathy and care hestow, d upon those who are affilied by special infirmities, the blindarse, or desiness, or mainty, or islocy. If the world has a very seen anything has this before history does not record the fact.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTHERN ITALY.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF NAPLES-RAILROAD INTERESTS—CORRUPTION IN COLLECTING THE REVENUES — CHARGES OF ASSASSINATION AGAINST LEADING OFFICIALS.
FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

NAPLES, Nov. 5 .- I write to you from one of the great centers of action in Italy, though Naples bas ceased to be the capital of a kingdom. It has gained, however, far more than it has lost, for industry and commerce have both received an immense development since royalty has ceased to shed its very doubtful light and warmth over the subjects of the "Adorato Sorrano. Such was one of the most modest titles accorded to Ferdinand II. And in no respect is this progress more evident than in the increased facilities of intercommunication not only with the various provinces of this, but with all other countries. Looking back to the times of Gregory XVI., when railways were frowned upon in the Papal States, and to the early days of Pius IX., when a journey from Florence to Naples, with the search for passports and the delays in Custom Houses, occupied a week, an immense stride has been made; but much remains to be done, and the Italians are becoming aroused to the new necessities of their position. A fact which occurred last week well illustrates the past. An omnibus-driver, en route from Naples to Portici, stopped his carriage half way, and, getting down, ordered his dish of maccaroni, which was cooked and eaten while the passengers were in the middle of the road. This is a type of these happy old times when time was of no value-when the gentilu omo sat in a cafe all day and looked at nothing, and the lazzaront dozed away life in his basket. There is yet another link which builds us to the past, and it is the railway from Naples to Castellamare, which completes 12 miles in the very short space of one hour. Such relies of an olden age it would be difficult to find on either side of the Atlantic, but here they crop up now and then, reminding us of how long an interval of time we have to live, and how varied has been our experience. With all the progress, however, that has been made, the average rate of traveling in this country does not exceed 20 miles an hour, and a cry is now raised that it is not sufficient for the exigencies of the times. There are two direct trains between Naples and Rome, a distance of only 100 miles, one of which performs the journey, stopping at 18 stations, in 7 hours and 4 minutes, while the other runs it in 7 hours and 35 minutes, stopping at 21 stations. Such is the provision which actually exists for communieation between the great southern province and the capital. A hope is expressed, however, that the journey becseen these two great cities may be completed in six hours. From Rome to Florence thines are in the same backward state, but we are promised that on the 1st of November the time occupied on the journey will be redured to 8 hours and 40 minutes, and next year to 7 hours and 20 minutes. It may be, however, as is asserted, that in spite of lavish expenditure, the railroads, especially on the Roman lines, are so ill-constructed as not to admit of any increased rapidity consistently with the saidty of

A project was laid before the Provincial C much of Naples for the construction of a new line between Naples and Reme by Gingliano, Mondragone, Traittomola, Gaeta, Terracina, and Lavinia. It is an easy and nat ural line, and would, no doubt, have been adopted in the first instance but for these divisions which split up Italy into infinite-simal parts. Now that the Pontifical States are a part of one great whole, enterprise will have a fair field, and I have lettle doubt but that ere long we shall have another line to Rome, running through and civilizing what has I therto been a swar py mersh. It is one great advantage of this route that the distance between Naples and the capital would be not more than let ailes, while by the present line it is 151 miles; and it is calcu-lated that the journey might be completed in 34 hours. In a strategic point of view, also, which is not likely to escape the attention of a country so bent on for flying its weak points, that would prove most advantageous, as Gaeta and Capua, two of the strongest fortresses in Southern Italy, could easily be put in contempleation. There is one difficulty, however, which presents itself, and it is that the Government, which gives a subsidy to the actual line, could not or would not do the same for that which is now proposed. In America or England it would be completed by private enterprise; but, though capital exists, Italians are unwilling to venture it, not having as yet quite grown out of that discust which once hing like an incubus over the country. As regards peliti-cal difficulties, let us hope they no longer exist, and what remains to be done is to put the boase in order. There are complaints of every branch of the Administration, and I think with great cood reason. Employes in many cases appear to be ignorant or their duties, and it is not cases appear to be ignorant of their delites, and it is not surprising that they should be when new and vexations regulations are continually used. Others again are gally of abuse of power, especially in the Cratama De-partment, which is a scent impediment to commerce. In the assessment of new and heavy taxes, teo, there are never-falling amovances from the arbitrary procedure or these charged with the collection of them. This is aspressly the case with the income tax, which is often assexed not according to the declaration of the taxgatherer, whose interest if is to swell the amount of his receipts as much as possible. Indicace, too, has much to do with the arrangement of these matters; and while the assessor will spore a friend, he often puts the deficit on the shoulder of one much less able to boar the weight.

Difficulties more or loss of this kind present themselves in most countries where such a tax is raised, but they re proportioned to the conscience of a people, and con-M sacy, however, must be obtained in some way or other, for the firancial difficulty is what starte every one in the face. Were it not that the country has surmounded so many and such gigantic dangers, I should fear for her future. As it is, I believe she will surmount this one too. Speaking of maladministration, only rumous have been long prevalent as to something very wrong in Paletma, and fears, were entertained of disturbances. What the and fears were entertained of the upparates. What the real state of the case was, no one appeared to knew; but there were dissensionabetween the Portifical and the judicial authorities, who had contached legal proceed-ings against the former. Gen. Medici, the Lord-Licutenant, left, and the Questor, who has the commend of the police, was not to be found. The government of the island remained in the hands of subalterns. This has been going on for nearly a year, thanks to the dilatory conduct of ministers, who seem to have been unwilling to go to the root of the matter. It is now, however, stated in the public press that Signor Allemese, the Quastor, depending on the protection of Gen. Medici, has been removing obnorous individuals by ordering their assassination. According to the deposition of a Sicilian Judge, the following events have taken place: With a view to tranquilizing the country, the Qua ordered the assassination of an obsoxious individual a Villa Rocca, and lamented the escape of another man who was to have been disputched at the same time. Other persons were to have been made away with in th same manner, but the Judge limited himself to the inves-tigation of the fact given above, and was about to arrest six persons, when he was summened to Palermo by the Questor, who ordered the Judge to suspend all proceedings, alleging that the near who was killed and the one who escape I were most obnoxious individuals, whose death had been ordered by superior authority.

This interview took place in January, 1870, since thich time attempts have been made to hush up the matter; but the deposition of Signor Baracco, the Judge, was sent to the Attorney-General, and regular proceedings have been commenced against the Quæstor, Among other charges are that he systematically ordered be assassination of daugerous characters, and even of those who were not so; that he ordered the assassina-tion of a man on the aight of the 11th December, 1869, and indirectly instigated the death of two men in Parce who were prepared to give evidence against him for the murder of the one who fell. Such is the accusation against the heats of the police in a constitutional country impression created will no doubt be most profound and painful. On the supposition that those charges are true, it would be difficult to trace anything of a ons; but we must not prejudge a case which, it is to be hoped, will now be subjected to a close investigation. It remains, however, to be known how it is that the facts have been suppressed for two years. How is it that the in January, 1870, made no advance till July, 1871, when they were resumed 1 Albanese, the Questor of one of the largest cities in the constitutional Kingdom of Italy, now lies in concealment, and the Attorney-General is preparing the case for trial. If in high places such deeds are perpetrated, one can scarcely be surprised to hear that in 1869 there were 3,008 cases of murder in Italy, ex clusive of those not discovered, while 3,360 charges of murder were brought before the courts. Such is the recklessness of human life which exists in this country, and which led to the formation of a society for checking the sangulary disposition of the people. Nothing, how ever, will be of any real force but Education-a slow pro cess, but all great national changes demand time an patience. I have given you a very black leaf out of the current bistory of this country, and you might be dis posed to believe that little or no progress is making. Yew persons, however, are in a better position than I am

to form an opinion on this subject, and I rejoice to see indications of a better life all around me, and the prospost of a great future.

THE BAHAMAS.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS FOR VISITORS AT NASSAU-A GRAND REGATTA NEXT YEAR. NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Nov. 27 .- The Royal Victoria Hotel, under the management of Lewis F. Cleveland, esq., of New-York, opened on the 7th inst. and a large number of visitors are already here to spend the Winter. The hotel has been under American auspices for the last two years, and has proved a complete success; and hundreds of Americans are attracted here to enjoy this delightful and serene climate. During the last year, Mr. Cleveland has made great improvements, and the whole establishment has been arranged in most admirable manner, and for persons desiring to avoid the rigors of a Northern Winter no more desirable

lace can be found.

In order to promote the pleasure of our visitors, the citizens of Nassau have arranged a grand regatta, to take place on the 4th of January, 1872. The following are the officers of the Regatta Ciub: President, the Hon J. D'A. Dumaresq; Treasurer, R. W. Farrington, esq.; Secretary, Samuel P. Samders, i.e. w. Farrington, observing charge of the affair is composed of prominent chizens, both civil and military, and every effort will be made to make it a success. The following races will be contested, for which substantial prizes will be given, to wit.

Por schemers of 15 time and not over 15 time.

For reserve of the time and not over 15 time.

For reserve of the time and united 15 time.

For both any always of 8 time and under 10 time.

For bothing smocks not expecting 16 for feet.

For planary yields (time offences seem time to length of beet).

KONING MATCHES.

Amateur bost race, 6 cars. Academy heat row, t care. Other heats, not over 6 care and 30 feet heel. Scall race with two scalls. Scall race with one car, heats not over 12 feet heel.

beckhink.

A pleasant time is anticipated. Another regatts will take place in February, but the time is not yet fixed. The Hon, Manhon Chance, U. S. Consul, has returned to his post after an absoace in the United States of three months.

FORFIGN MAIL GLEANINGS.

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA. COUNT BEUST EXPLAINS THE RESULTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Count Beust sent a circular, in French, or the foth ult., to the representatives of Austria abroad, informing them of his resignation. In this circular he eays that the Emperor has relieved him of his functions in the most gracious manner, and appointed him Embas-sador in London; that the causes of his resignation are of a purely personal character, in no way connected with either the home or the foreign policy of the Mon archy. Called to power on the morrow of a catastrophe which had imperiled the existence of the Empire, Count Benst a ya he hastened to draw up, in his circular dispatch of the 1st November, 1866, the programme by means of which he hoped to triumph over the difficulties, home of which he hoped to triumph over the difficulties, home and foreign, which the possimizm, at that time pravailing among all classes of the population, but represented as in-armountable. He has remained faithful to that programme; the flux of peace which he displayed without periodic and without represent after the unfortunate battle of Sadowa, he has firmly held on high without fear and without represent, and that flag was the pretection of Austria analit the vici standes of a zicantic struggle which shook the Continent and desurbed the heads of the European equilibrium. "The honor of the Monarchy condided to my care," adds the circular, "has remained each in my hands, even my adversaties render me that justice. Reconciled with our nearest heighbors, yesterday our enemies, today our friends, we are at peace with all the word, and our voice is basened to with respect in the defilterations of Larope. We have been able to devole ourselves with entire confidence to the development of the incurrence with which Providence has endowed this condity, and anexampled in the armatizement concluded under my anspices with Hutpany, we have at the same time been able to reform and complete our fundamental twest we have been able to place in conformity with the extremels of our own day the test stat unite our eld Monarchy with the various of the arrangement concluded under my anspices with Hungary, we have at the some time been able to reform and complete our fundamental taws; we have been able to place in conformity with the exigencies of our own day the first that anise our eld Monercey with the various nationalities, which none than ever feel that their strength is in their mine. However imperfect, like every human work, may be the Constitution which unites us, it has not displayed its schurary and vivilying force in a crisis which we have recently passed through successfully. I can, therefore, leave with a char conscience to my successor the results of a policy at once conclinatory and jest, which the Emperor had intrusted me with, and which was unconsonsity approved by the delegates of his people in their last season. The task of my success will be casier than mine. He finds the path not only opened, but smoothed, and if he but follow it, obeying the recommendations of our gracious master, he will not a provide the recommendations of our gracious master, he will contain any affit the helm of affairs with the same satisfaction that I experience at this moment, when the grace of His Majesty permuts me to rest from my effects, and give to my health the care it calms, seriously impared, but it, they he party strateches and the heavy respansibilities which have necessarily persed upon me during the last streep. HOW ANDRASSY'S PROMOTION IS REGARDED IN

There is here more of that siffness or became the control of the siffness of the following the control of the siffness of the following the control of the siffness of the following control of the siffness of the following control of the siffness of the following control seemed almost tempting Providence to confide these de-tinies to the hands of another. Thus, he has not left the public service, but still in his new position he cannot place the interests of his own contry in the first line; it is the Pater sts of the woole Monardov which are con-fided to his hands. These increase, it is true, are lifently red now, but still Humarry has best in a creation are re-teal aminent takent for considerion waken has been chardly instrumental in truncing about the good to lations which exist now helve on the revenuen and the country on on hand, and between the country and automatic the other.

The lations who met ast night to take leave of Country at those who met ast night to take leave of Country

an those who met hast night to take leave of Court Andrews though not can't it industries it they had an injective of their partial friend and the data is he may leave to one anter on the shopery path he is called upon to read. If there were not plenty of other shale everywhere clse, the mexpected change which pened out to him als new career must have convinced every one that, in spite of all that has been changed, there are still powerful influences at work, which, niether are still powerful influences at work, which, and the existence of which is only sucidedly revealed by some unexpected turn in political efforts which may defeat the soundest comediations. He tried to inspire his friends with these which is only suidledly revented by some mexpected turn in political effects which may defeat the soundest considerations. He tried to have the friends with these considerations. He tried to have the friends with these continuous years of the free to be a fine rather than the guide the destines of the whole Empere as a sign of good angury the tendency was, and still is, to see trings in a rather gioony light. In his usual jointer manner Count Andrews made light of the fears of his triends and reproched them with seeing thougs in too black colors to which one of the group replied: "Well, you must not a surprised if, with ican in one's eyes, one does not see very clear!" May it be so! May the anaxiety of his rightly prove exampleated, and his own confidence in success well framed d!

THE EMPIRE CITY AS SEEN FROM ABROAD.

THE EMPIRE CITY AS SEEN FROM ABROAD.

GENEROUS TESTIMONY TO THE HOSPHALITY OF NEW-YORK.

After all, may but Kew-York be called the most astometing city of modern times? We tores, a reply in the angular tive, we have be reminded of San Francisco and of Checago; but the calcon delve of both these young grants was truccade to a directly proceeding source—gold in the first case, grain in the second; while, comparatively speaking, the crowth of Cincinnati, of Sperimento, and of decreas more eithes between Ohio and California, has been as a spriding as that of the probe of the Pacific and of Like Medican. But why should New-York have become the Empire City of the States? Its situation is not univivided on the Northern Atlante senboard. Bosion is meaner to Europe. New-York City inself, or the Island of Mandreda, is a narrow tongue of land, the communications between which and Brooklyn and New-Jersey, are yet very imperiect. Why should Bosion and Portland remain almost entirely Anglo-Saxon, while New-Yerk has become thoroaghly costac-pointin, annitary te with Dubin or Cork, and with Hambarg of Berlin, in the numerical strength of its Irish and Genican dealers? Yet its vast population is perimps the least wonderful thing about the city. The really surprising feature of New-York its instended the remain almost capitals of the canadiant way equal, and in many respects as superior, to the most amend at the proparation made to receive the Grand Duke Alexis of Rassia will give some idea of the things which New-York is achieving every day. A whole wing-in itself a house—of the Charcadon Hotel has been engaged for the use of his Imperial Highness and suite. We read of sumptious suites of apartments fitted with the richest carpet, a wainti-woof conde, and a coverlet of pale blue actin, trimmed with really-wrought lace; while adjoining are bath-rooms and dressing-roome, that open upon an exquisite conservatory, full of san bean of use of all the Russias. They would feast the Emperor of Chipa or the Pope quite as sumptiously. The

The Home Minister of Italy has appointed a ommission of 20 gentlemen conversant with prisons mitted by the Italian delegation to the international Congress on Prison Reform, to be held next year in Lon-don, at the instigution of the Prison Association of NewYOSEMITE GLACIERS.

THE ICE STREAMS OF THE GREAT VALLEY. THEIR PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION-SCENES AMONG THE GLACIER BEDS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, Cal., Sept. 29 .- Two years ago, when picking flowers in the mountains back of Yosemite Valley, I found a book. It was blotted and storm-beaten; all of its outer pages were mealy and crumbly, the paper seeming to dissolve like the snow beneath which it had been buried; but many of the inner pages were well preserved, and though all were eadable. In just this condition is the great open book of Youemite glaciers to-day; its granite pages have been torn and blurred by the same storms that wasted the castaway book. The grand central chapters of the Heffman, and Tenaya, and Nevada glaciers are stained and corroded by the frosts and rains, yet, nevertheless, they ontain scarce one unreadable page; but the outer chapters of the Pohono, and the Hillouette, and the Yoscrali Creek, and Ribbon, and Cascade glaciers, are all dimmed and enten away on the bottom, though the tops of their pages have not been so long exposed, and still proclaim in splendid characters the glorious actions of their departed ice. The glacier which filled the basin of Yosemits Creek was the fourth ice-stream that flowed to Yosemite Valley. It was about fifteen miles in length by five in breadth at the middle of the main stream, and in many places was not less than 1,000 feet in depth. It united with the central glaciers in the valley by a mouth reaching from the east side of El Capitan to Yesemite Point, east of the falls. Its western rim was rayed with short tributaries, and on the north its divide from the Tuolumne glacier was deeply grooved; but few if any of its ridges were here high enough to separate the descending tee into distinct tributaries, The main central trunk flowed nearly south, and, at a distance of about 10 miles, separated into three nearly equal branches, which were turned abruptly to the east BRANCH BASINS. Those branch leasins are laid among the highest spurs of

the Hoffman range, and abound in small, bright lakes, set in the solid granite without the usual terminal moraine dam. The structure of those dividing spars is exactly similar, all three appearing as if ruins of one mountain, or rather as perfect units hewn from one mountain rock during long ages of glacial activity. As heir north sides are precipitous, and as they extend east and west, they were enabled to shelter and keep alive their hiding glaciers long after the death of the main trank. Their basins are still dazzling bright, and their lakes have as yet accumulated but narrow rings of border meadow, because their feeding streams have had but little time to carry the sand of which they are made. The cast bank of the main stream, all the way from the three forks to the mouth, s a continuous, regular wall, which also forms the west bank of Indian Canon glacier-basin. The tributaries of the west side of the main basin touched the cast fributuries of the cascade, and the great Tuclamne glacier from Mount Dana, the mightlest ice-river of this whole region, flowed past on the north. The declivity of the tribut ries was great, especially those which flowed from the spurs of the Hoffman on the Tuolumne divide, but the main stream was rather level, and in approaching Yosemite was corepelled to make a considerable as-cent back of Eagle Caff. To the concentrated currents of the central glaciers, and to the levelness and width of mouth of this one, we in a great measure owe the present hight of the Yosemite Falls. Yosemite Creek lives the most tranquil life of all the large streams that leap into the valley, the others occupying the canons of narrower and, consequently, of deeper glaciers, while yet far from the valley, abound in loud falls and snowy cascades, but Yosemite Creek flows straight on through smooth mendows and hollows, with only two or three gentle cascades, and now and then a row of soothing, rumbling rapids, biding its time, and hoarding up the best music and poetry of its life for the one anthem at Yosemite, as planned by the ice. YOSEMITE BASIN.

When a birdseye view of Yosemite Basin is obtained from any of its upper domes, it is seen to possess a great number of dense patches of black forest, planted in abrupt contact with bare gray rocks. Those forest plots mark the number and the size of all the entire and frac-mentary moralnes of the barin, as the later croding agents have not yet had sufficient time to form a soil fit for the vigorous life of large areas.

Wherever a deep-wombed tributary was laid against a carrow ridge, and was also shielded from the sun by compassing rock-shadows, there we invariably find on or more small terminal moraines, because when such tributaries were melted off from the trunk they retired to those upper strongholds of shade, and lived and worked in full independence, and the mornines which they built are left entire because the water-collecting basins behind them are too small to make streams large enough to wash them away; but in the basins of exposes tributatl's there are no terminal moraines, because their glacters died with the trunk. Medial and lateral moraines are common upon all the outside slopes, some of them nearly perfect in form; but down in the main basin there is not left one unaltered moraine of any kind, framers floods having washed down and leveled them into border meadows for the present stream, and into sandy flower-Count Au- beds and fields for forests,

GLACIER HISTORY. magnificent work of its hands. There is sublimity in do the rains and the gentle dews, and the great sen also grasping all the world; and even this universal ocean of voices, and proclaims its modes of working and its power; but glaciers work apart from men, exerting their tremendous energies in ellence and darkness, outspread, spirit-like, breading above predestined rocks taknown to light, unborn, working on unwearied through unmeastured times, unbalting as the stars, until at length, their creations complete, their mountains brought forth,

sky, they depart.

The great valley itself, together with all of its various denses and walls, was brought forth and fashioned by a grand combination of glaciers, acting in certain directions against crunite of peculiar physical structure. All of the rocks and monotains and lakes and mendows of the whole upper Merced busin received their specific forms and carvings almost entirely from this same agency of ice.

agency of ice.

I have been drifting about among the rocks of this Loave been dratting about among the rocks of this region for several years, anxious to spell out some of the mountain traths which are written here; and since the number, and magnitude, and significance of these fee rivers—can to appear. I have become anxious for more exact knowledge regarding them; with this object, supplying myself with abancies and bread, I climbed out of Yoscanite by Indian Cafon, and am now searching the upper tooks and moraines for readable giacier manuscript.

ript. I eleant to begin by exploring the main trunk glacier GENEROUS TESTIMONY TO THE HOSPITALITY OF NEW-YOUR.

From The Low You Red Follows A first and the called the method and the red Follows A first and the called the method and the red follows and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of the standard of San Francisco and of Cheano; but the red follow of San Francisco and of Chea

I spent two days in this new basin. It must have been one of the smallest ice streams that entered the valley being only about four miles in length by three in width It received some small tributaries from the slopes of El Capitan ridge, which flowed south 35° west; but most of its ice was derived from a spur of the Hoffman group, Capitan ridge, which flowed south 35° west; but most of its ice was derived from a spur of the Hoffman group, running nearly south-west. The slope of its led is steep and pretty regular, and it must have flowed with considerable velocity. I have not thus far discovered any of the original striated surfaces, though possibly some patenes may still exist somewhere in the basin upon hard plates of quartz, or where a bowider of protecting form has settled upon a rounded surface. I found many such patenes in the basin of Yosemite Glacier; one within half a mile of the top on the falls—about two feet square in extent of surface, very perfect in polish, and its striad distinct, although the surrounding upprotected rock is disintegrated to a depth of at least four inches. As this small glacier slopes fully with unsheltered bosom to the sun, it was one of the first to die, and of course its tablets have been longer exposed to blurring rains and dews, and all eroding agents; but not with-tanding the countless blotting, crumbling sforms which have fallen upon the historic lithographs of its surface, the great truth of its former existence printed in characters of moraine and meadow and valley grows, is still as clear as when every one of its pebbles and new-born rocks gleamed forth the fulliun-shadowed poetly of its whole life. With the exception of a few castled plies and broken domesquon its east banks, its basin is rather smooth and lake-like, but it has charming meadows, most interesting in their present flora and glacier history, and noble forests of the two sliver firs (Frees Amabilis and P. grandib) planted upon moralnes spread out and leveled by overflowing waters.

These researches in the basin of the Ribbon Creek re-

two silver firs (Ficea Amabilis and Figrandis) planted upon moralnes spread out and leveled by overflowing waters.

These researches in the basin of the Ribbon Creek recalled some observations made by me some time ago in the lower pertians of the basins of the Cascade and Tamarac streams, and I now thought it probable that carotil search would discover abundant traces or glacial action in those basins also. Accordingly, on reaching the highest northern slope of the Ribbon, I obtained comprehensive views of both the Cascade and Tamarac basins, and smid their countiess adornments could note many forms of lake and rock which appeared as genuins glacier characters unmarred and unaitered. Running down the bare slope of an ley-looking cafion, in less than half an hour I came upon a large paceh of the old glacier characters unmarred and unaitered. Running down the bare slope of an ley-looking cafion, in less than half an hour I came upon a large paceh of the old glacier characters. I came upon a large paceh of the log discloring caffined and striated, with the direction of the flow of the long dead stream clearly written—South 49° West. Thes; roved to be the lowest, easternmost tributary of the Cascade mesates as on the Mono trail, then turning to the august, entered the mouth of the tributary at the head of

the meadows. Here ithere is a well-defined terminal moraine, and the ends of both ridges which formed the banks of the ice are broken and precipious, giving evidence of great pressure. I followed up this tributary to its source on the west bank of the Yosemite glacier about two miles north of the Mono trail, and therewhets its entire length there is abundance of polished tables with moraines, rock sculpture, etc., giving glacier testimony as chear and indisputable as can be found in the most recent glacier pathways of the Alps.

VARIBIED GLACIERS. I would gladly have explored the main trunk of this beautiful basin, from its highest anows upon the divide of the Tuelumne, to its mouth in the Merced Cafern be low Yosemite, but alse! I had not sufficient breid, berides I felt sure that I should also have to explore the Tamarao basin, and, following westward among the fainter, most changed, and covered glacier pathways, I might probably be called as far as the end of the Pilot Peak Ridge. Therefore, I concluded to leave those lower chapters for future lessons, and go on with the easier Yosemite pages which I had already begun. But before taking leave of those lower streams let me

But before taking leave of those lower streams let me distinctly state, that in my opinion future investigation will discover proofs of the existence in the earlier ages of filerra. Nevada ice, of vast gineers which flowed to the very foot of the range. Already it is clear that all of the upper basins were filled with ice so deep and universal, that but few of the highest creats and ridges were sufficiently great to separate it into individual glaciers, many of the highest nountains having been flowed over and rounded like the bowleders in a river. Glackers poured into Yosemite by every one of its cafions; and at a comparatively recent period of its history its northern wall, with perhaps the single exception of the creat of Eagle Cuff, was covered by one unbroken flow of ice, the sewara glaciers having united before they reached the wall.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Last evening I was camped in a small round glacier meadow, as the head of the easternment tributary of the cascade. The meadow was velvet with grass, and circled with the most beautiful of all the confiders, the Williamson spruce. I built a great fire, and the dailes of the sed rayed as if conscious of a sun. As I by on my back, feeling the tpresence of the trees—gleaning upon the dark, and gushing with life—confing closer and closer about me, and saw the small round sky centing down with its stars to done my trees, I said, "Never was mountain mansion more beautiful, more spiritual; never was mortal wanderer more blessediy houned." When the sun rose, my charmed walls were taken down, the trees returned to the common fund of the forest, and my little sky fused back into the measure-less blue, I was left upon common ground to follow my glacial labor.

YOSEMITE RIVER BARINS.

I followed the main Yosemite River northward neasdistinctly state, that in my opinion future investigation I followed the main Yosemite River northward, passing round the head of the second Yosemite tributary,

which flowed about north-east until bent southward by

the main current. About noon I came to the basin of the

third ice tributary of the west rim, a place of domes

which had long engaged my attention, and as I was anxious to study their structure, and the various mo-raines, &c., of the little glacier which had issued from their midst, I camped here close to the foot of two of the most beautiful of the domes, in a sheltered hollow, the womb of the glacier. At the foot of these two domes are two lakes exactly alike in size and history, beautiful as any I ever beheld; first there is the crystal water center, then a yellowish fringe of Carex, which has long arching leaves that dip to the water; then a beveled bossy border of yellow Sphagnum moss, exactly marking the limits of the lake; further back is a narrow zone of dryer meadow, smooth and purple with grasses which grow in soft plaishy sods, interrupted here and there by clumpy gatherings of blue berry bushes. The purple Kalmia grows here also, and the splendidly flowered Phyliodoce; but inese are small, and weave into the sod, spreading low in the grasses and glowing with them. Beside these flowering shrubs, the meadow is lightly sprinkied with daisles, and dodecatheons and white violets, most lovely mealows divinely adjusted to most lovely lakes. In the afternoon I followed down the bed of the tributary to its junction with the main glacier; then, turning to the right, crossed the mouths of the first two tributaries which I had passed in the morning; then, hearing east, examined a cross section of the main trunk, and reached camp by following up the north bank of the tributary. Between the three tributaries above-meationed are well-defined medial moraines, having been preserved from leveling floods by their position, an the higher clopes, with but small water-collecting basins behind them. Down at melt junctions, where they were swept round by the main stream, is a large, level field of moraine matter, which, like nil the drift-fields of this basin, is planted with heavy forests, composed mainly of a pine and it (Pinus contarts, and Piesa amabilie). This forest is now on fire. I wanted to pass through it, but feared the falling trees. As I stood watching the dapping fames and estimating chances, a tall blazing pine crushed across the gap which i wished to pass, and in a few minutes two more fell. This stirred a broken thought about spe most beautiful of the domes, in a sheltered hollow, the womb of the glacier. At the foot of these two domes are

Emerging from this wooded moraine I found a great

quantity of loose separate bowlders upon a polished hill-top, which had formed a part of the bottom of the main ice stream. They were of extraordinary size, some large as houses, and I started northward to seek the mountain from which they had been torn. I had gone but a little way when I discovered a deer quietly feeding upon a narrow strip of green meadow about dixty or seventy yards shead of me. As the wind blew gently toward it. I thought the opportunity good for testing the truth of hunters' accounts of the deer's wonderful keenness of hunters' accounts of the deer's wonderful keenness of seent, and stood quite still, and as the deer continued to feed tranquiliy, only easting round his head upon his shoulder occasionally to drive away the files. I began to think that his nose was no better than my own, when suddenly, as if pierced by a bullet, he sprang up into the sir and galleged confuselly off without turning to look; but in a few seconds, as if doubtful of the direction of the denger, he came bounding back, caught a glimpse of me, and run of a second time in a settled direction.

The Yosenite basin is a favorite Summer hems of the deer. The leguminous vines and jutey grasses of the great mervines supply savory food, while the many bigh hidings of the Hoffman Mountains, accessible by narrow passes, afford favorite shelter. Grizzly and brown bears also love Yosenite Creek. Berries of the dwarf manganita, and accorns of the dwarf was also have a hidings; and accorns of the dwarf was a hard accorns of the dwarf was a hard accorns of the dwarf was a hard accorns of the dwarf was high the larves of black anta, are the favorite food of bears.

Higher in the range fuelt food is not plentiful, and lower they are nodesten by man.

On returning to charp I passed three of the domes of the north banil, and was strack with the exact similarity or their structure, the same concentric layers, with a perpendicular cleavage also, but has perfectly developed and more irregular. This little dome tributary, about 2½ miles long by 1½ wide, must have been one of the most reantiful of the basin; all of its apper circling that is addrated with domes, some leaf-form, sank is the parent rock; some broken and form upon his sides by the ice, and a few nearly perfect, from their greater strength of structure or more favorable position. The two lasts both domes and lakes handlowerk of the glaces.

A statickés pearly.

A GLACIEA'S DEATH.

In the waning days of this mountain tee, when the main river began to shallow and break like a Sammer cloud, its crests and domes rising higher and higher, and island rocks coming to light far out in the main current, then many a tributary died, and this one, cut off from its trunk, moved slowly back amid the gurging and gushing of its bleeding riles, until, crouching in the shadows of this bult-unit hellow, it lived a feeble separate life. Here its days come and go, and the hiding glacier lives and werea. It

low, it lived a feeble separate life. Here its days come and go, and the hiding glacier fives and werss. It brings how deer and sand and tine dost polishings from its sheltering denies and catons, building up a terminal moraine, which forms a dain for the waters which is go from it; and beneath, working in the dark, it scools a shallow lake basin. Again the glacier retires, cronching under cooler chadows, and a cluster of steady years enables the dying glacier to make yet another moraine dam like the first; and, where the granute begins to deel in curves to form the upper dom, it scoops another lake. Its last work is done, and it dies. The twin lakes are full of pure green water, and floating masses of snow and broken fee. The domes, percet in sculpture, gle and in new-born purity, lakes and doming masses of snow and broken fee. The domes, percet in sculpture, gle and other bright as the ice which made them. God's seasons circle on, clad brooks born of the snow and the rain sing in the fullness of time comes many a chosen plant first a lowly carex with dark brown spikes, then taker sedges and rushes, fixing a shallow soil, and now come many grasses, and disless, and discounting shrubs, until lake and meadow growing throughout the season like a flower in Summer, develop to the perfect beauty of to-day.

How sortly comes hight to the mountains. Shadows grow upon all the lanoscape; only the Hoffman Peaks are open to the sun. Down in this hollow it is twilight, and my two domes, more impressive, than in broad day, seem to approach me. They are not vast and over-spiritual. Bke Yosemite Tissiack, but comprehensible and companionable, and susceptible of human afficities and my two domes, more impressive than in broad day, seem to approach me. They are not vast and over-spiritual. Bke Yosemite Tissiack, but comprehensible and companionable, and susceptible of human afficities and my two domes, and seeming yet more spiritual in this camping trees are coning to my charmed circle of light. Two-leaved pu_with sparsy and fa

A RIVAL FOR DEXTER.

A Sacramento dispatch to a San Francisco paper, dated Nov. 23, gives the following particulars of the remarkable performance of Gov. Stanford's famous trotter:

trotter:

This morning, to gratify several friends from Fan. Francisco and elsewhere. Gov. Stanford, for the first time in public, permitted his horse to go three heats around the Union Park course. The horse was in good condition, and made remarkable time, there being but three-quarters of a second difference between the first and third heats, the usual time intervoining between heats as allowed in mile-heat trotting matches. The first mile was done in 2:18½; second, 2:18, and third, 2:19½. Not a skip or break occurred in either heat, nor was the whip used throughout. The first quarter of the second mile was made in 35 seconds, and the half-mile post passed in the same heat in 1:0½. Although the performance cannot do credited officially, there can be no doubt that it was done as above recorded. Many watches were held, and some gentlemen chain that the first mile was trotted in 2:13. D. O. Mile and others of San Francisco were present, and, if need becau vonch for the performance.